







### Federal Government

"By increasing the levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, human activities are strengthening Earth's natural greenhouse effect."

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### Local Governments

The mayors of more than 200 cities in 38 states have signed the "U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement," urging Congress to pass federal climate legislation and pledging to meet or better Kyoto targets in their own communities.

### The Business World

In a survey completed by 354 of the *Financial Times Global 500* companies, more than 90 percent cited climate change as posing commercial risks and/or opportunities

## Insurance Industry

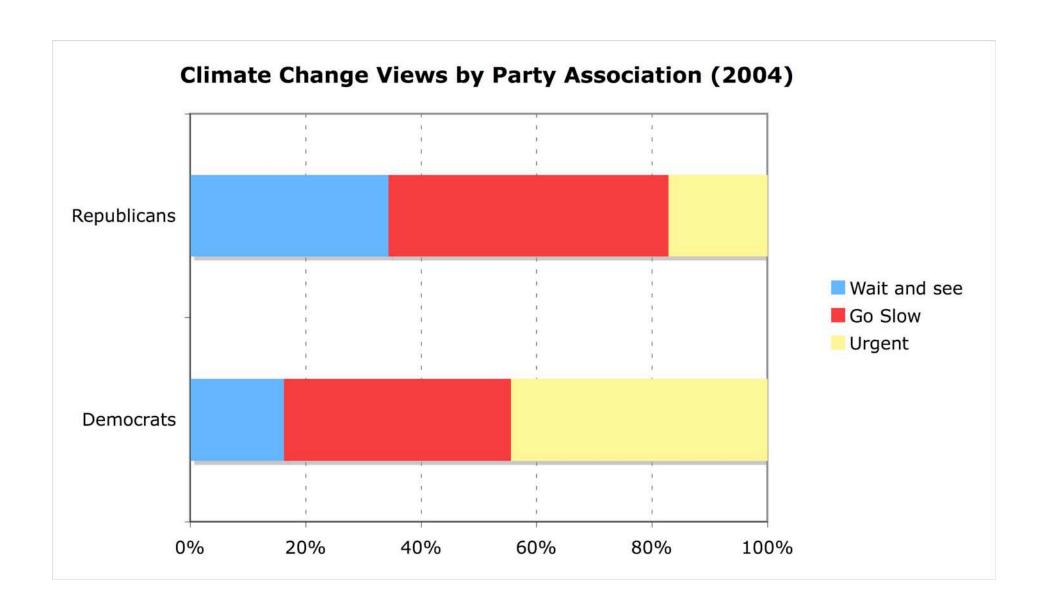
"We'd be out of our minds if we wrote weather insurance on the opinion global warming would have no effect at all."

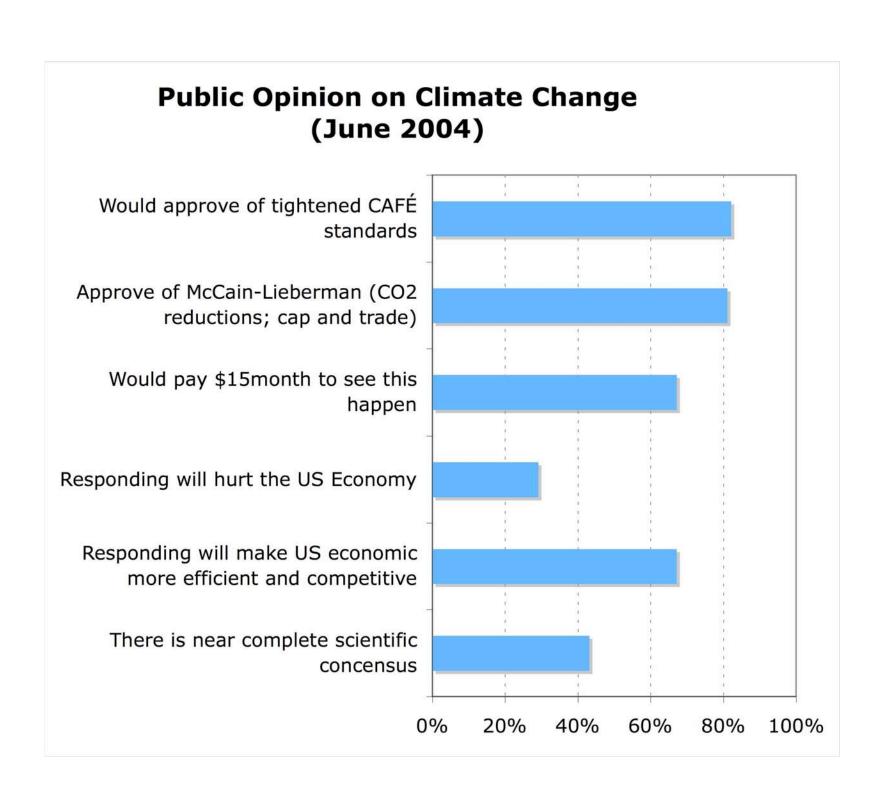
- Warren Buffett 2006 annual Shareholder meeting



• <u>James Woolsey</u> - Former CIA Director Prius' bumper sticker reads: "Osama bin laden hates this car."

 Richard Cizik - National Assoc. of Evangelicals "Pollution from cars and power plants is destroying God's creation... it violates sanctity of life."





#### The Greenhouse effect

#### ATMOSPHERE

SUN

Not introming order recibilities 240 West over mil Some solar radiation is reflected by the atmosphere and earth's surface Outgoing solar radiation:

103 Watt per m<sup>2</sup>

Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere and is lost in space

Not outgoing infrared radiation 250 Well opport

### GREENHOUSE GASES

Solar radiation passes through the clear atmosphere. Incoming solar radiation: 343 Watt per m<sup>2</sup> Some of the infrared radiation is absorbed and re-emitted by the greenhouse gas molecules. The direct effect is the warming of the earth's surface and the troposphere.

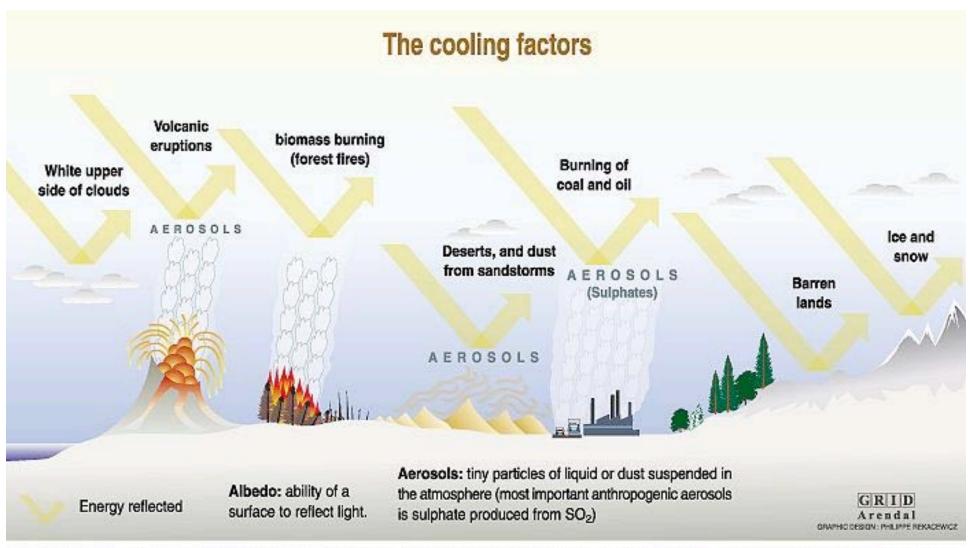
> Surface gains more heat and infrared radiation is emitted again

Solar energy is absorbed by the earth's surface and warms it...

168 Watt per m<sup>2</sup>

... and is converted into heat causing the emission of longwave (infrared) radiation back to the atmosphere





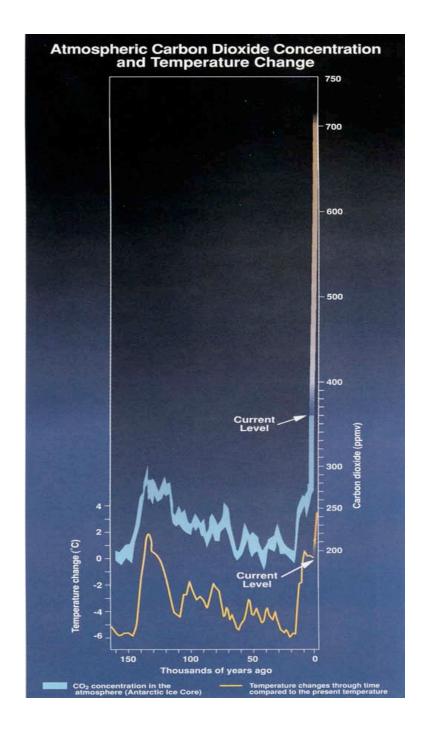
Sources: Radiative forcing of climate change, the 1994 report of the scientific assessment working group of IPCC, summary for policymakers, WMO, UNEP; L.D. Danny Harvey, Climate and global environmental change, Prentice Hall, pearson Education, Harlow, United Kingdom, 2000.

Source: United Nations - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

## Vostok Ice Cores:



150,000 years of carbon and temperature



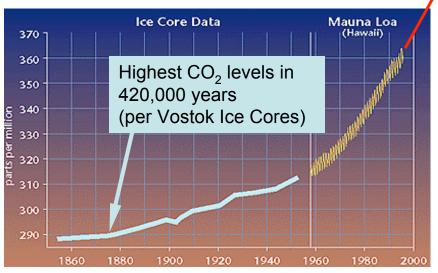
#### The Primary Human Influence is Fossil Fuels Combustion



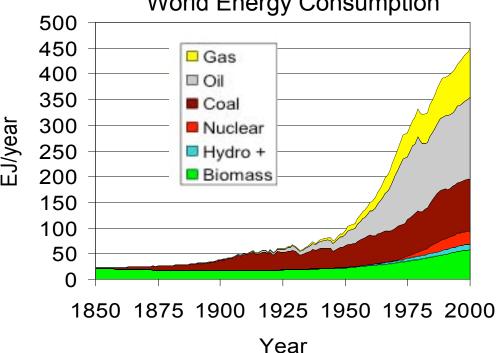
Second is Deforestation)

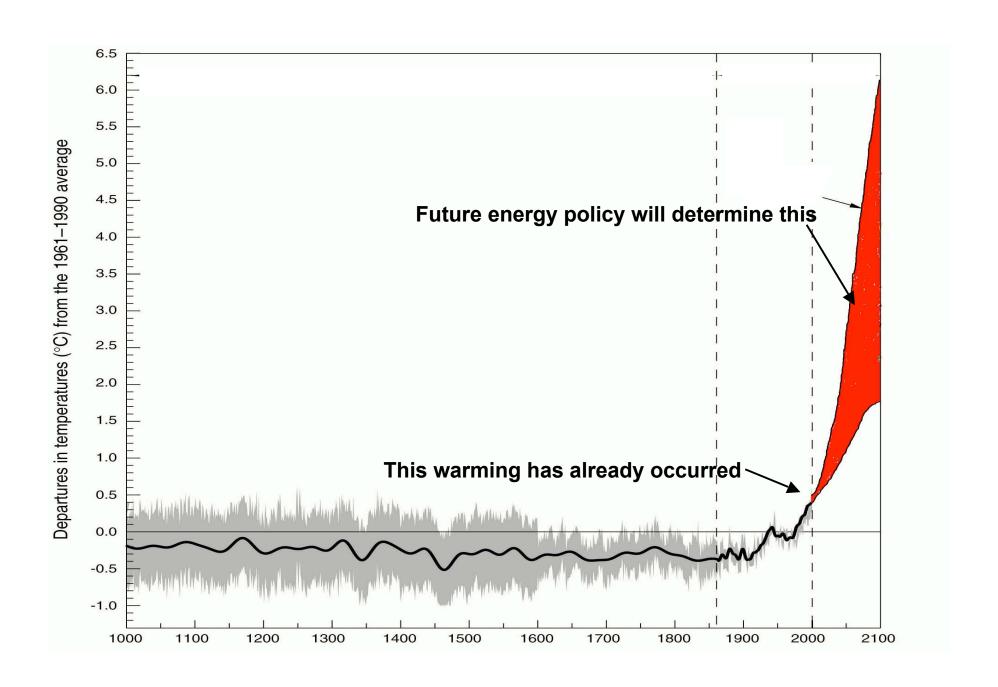






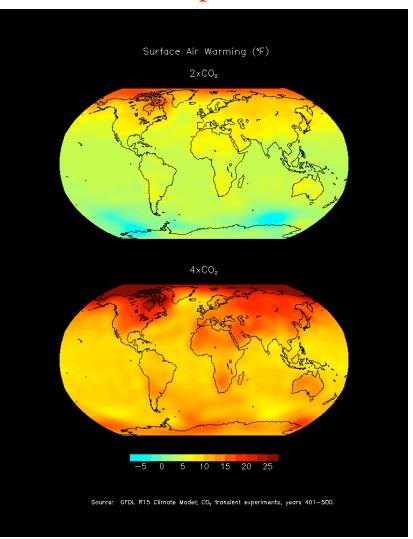
World Energy Consumption

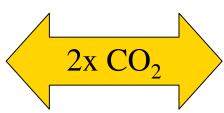


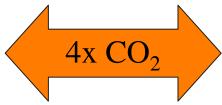


# We'll pass the $2xCO_2$ Milestone $\sim 2050$

Air Temperatures

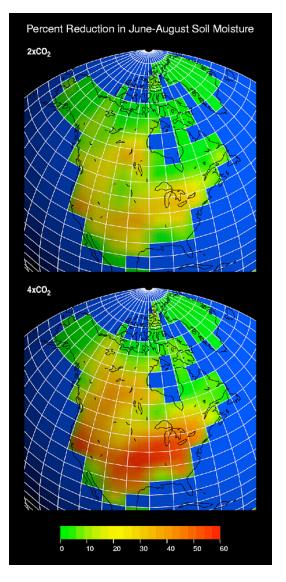






With increased warming, net impacts become increasingly negative

#### Soil Moisture



Source: NOAA (Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory)

# Climate change affects all aspects of life

#### **Physical Processes**

- Air <u>&</u> water temperatures
- Ice
- Precipitation
- Soil moisture
- Ocean currents
- Sea level
- Permafrost
- Weather

#### **Human Relevance**



#### **Health Impacts**

Weather-related mortality/heat stress Infectious diseases Air quality-induced respiratory effects



#### **Agriculture Impacts**

Crop yields and commodity prices Irrigation demands
Pests and weed



#### **Forest Impacts**

Change in forest composition Shift geographic range of forests Forest health and productivity



#### Water Resource Impacts

Changes in water supply and timing Water quality Increased competition for water



#### **Coastal Area Impacts**

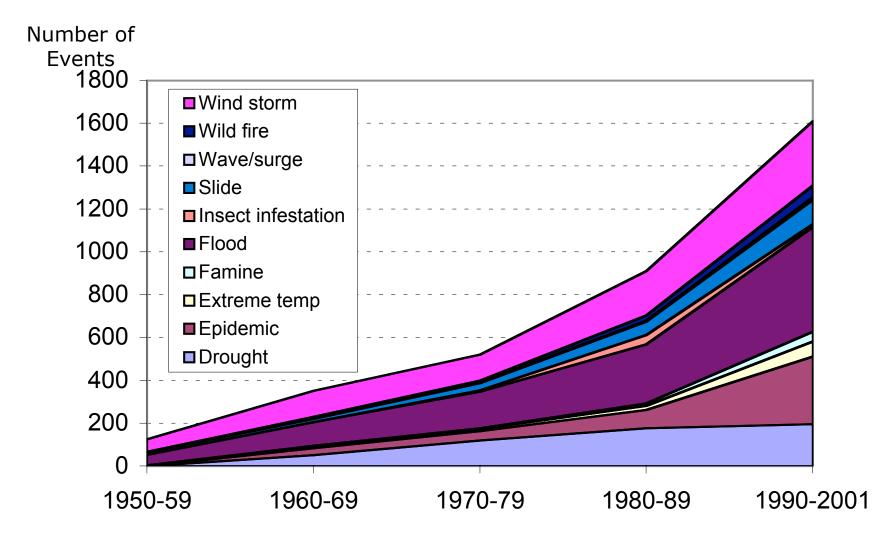
Erosion of beaches Inundation of coastal wetlands Costs to defend coastal communities



#### **Ecosystem Impacts**

Shifts in ecological zones Loss of habitat and species Coral reefs threatened

# Fingerprint: Rise in Number and Change in Mix of Weather/Climate Disasters



Source: Center for Research in the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)

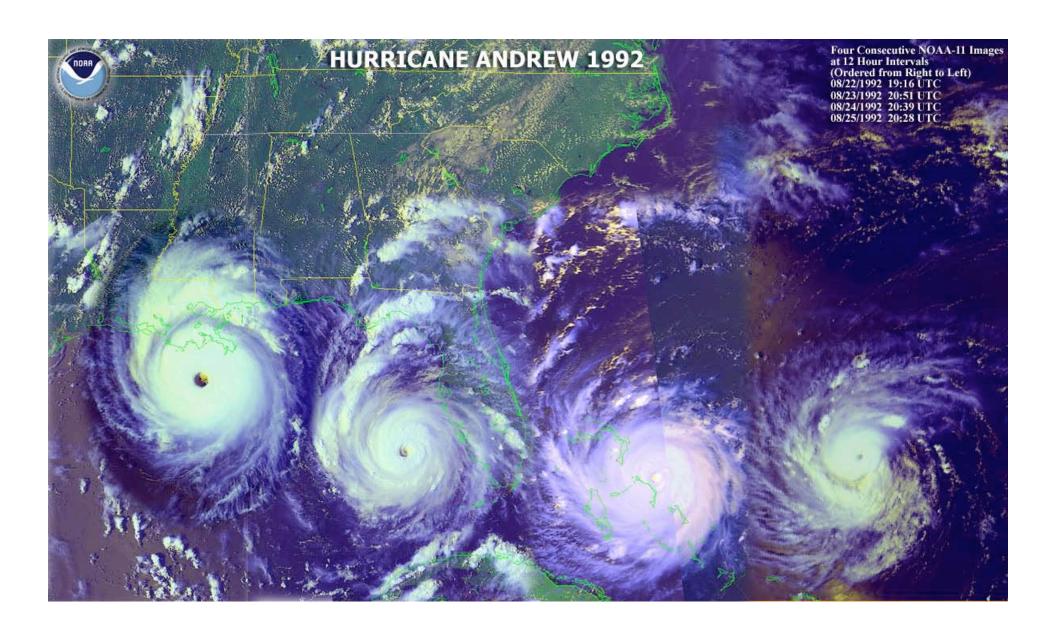
# Fingerprints



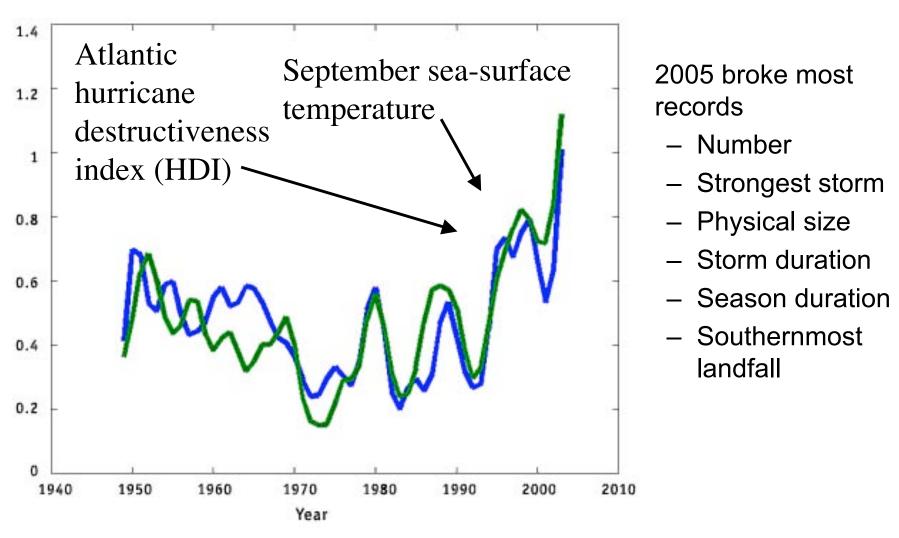




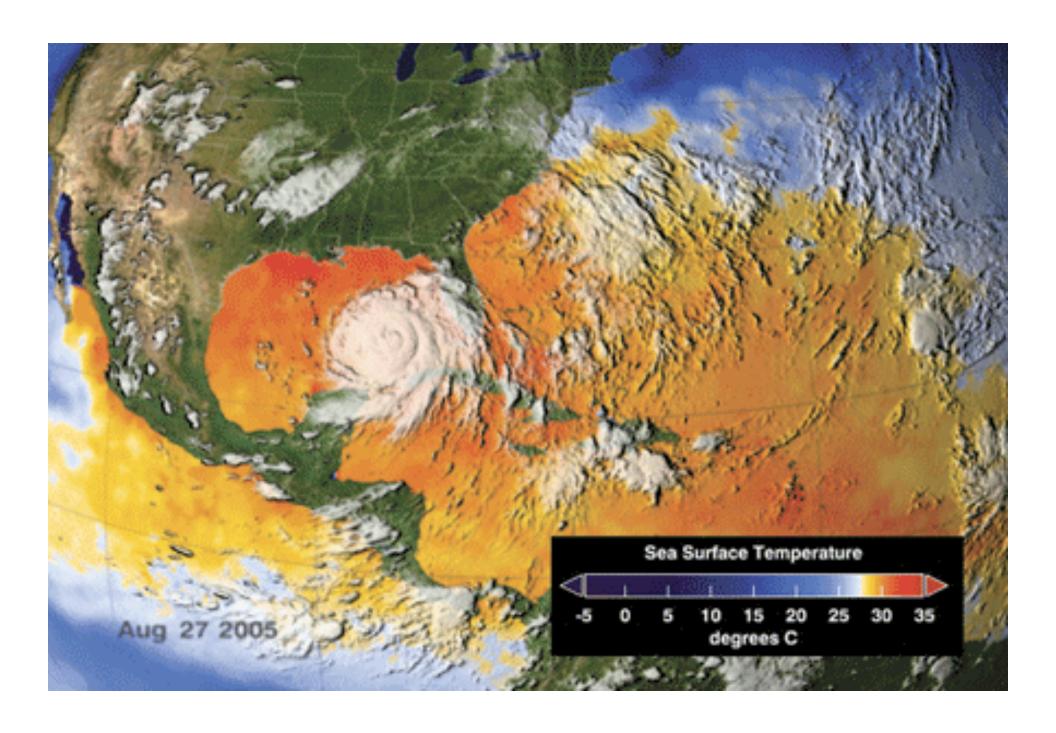


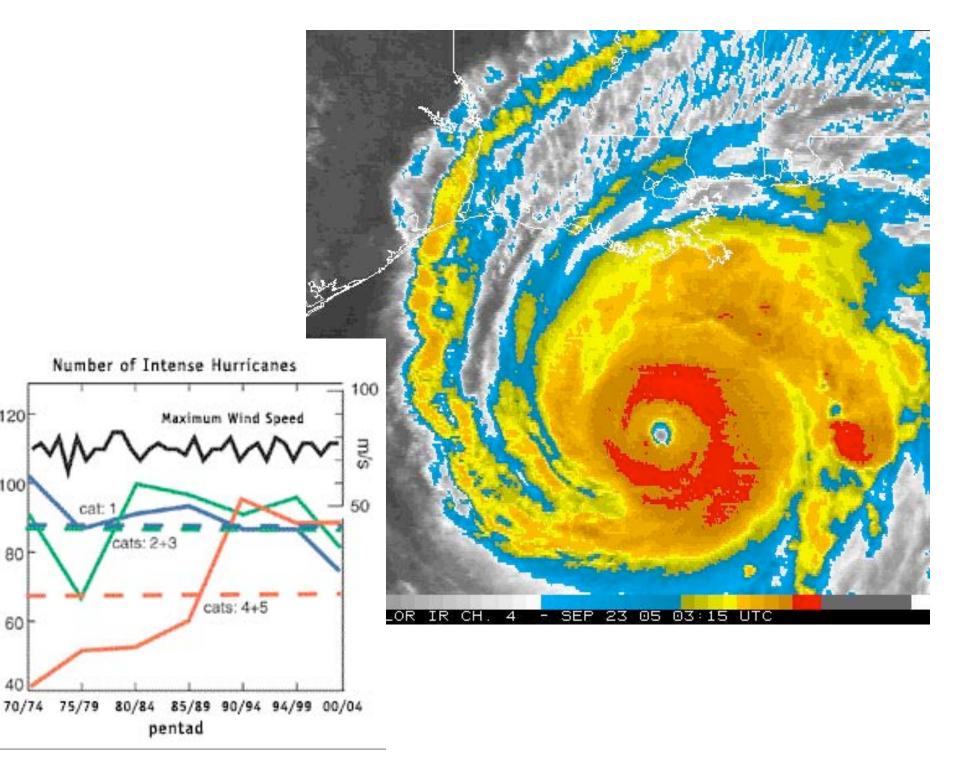


# Hurricane destructiveness increasing in lockstep with ocean temperatures



Source: Kerry Emanuel, MIT *Nature* (former "climate skeptic")





Α

Number of Hurricanes/Category

100

40

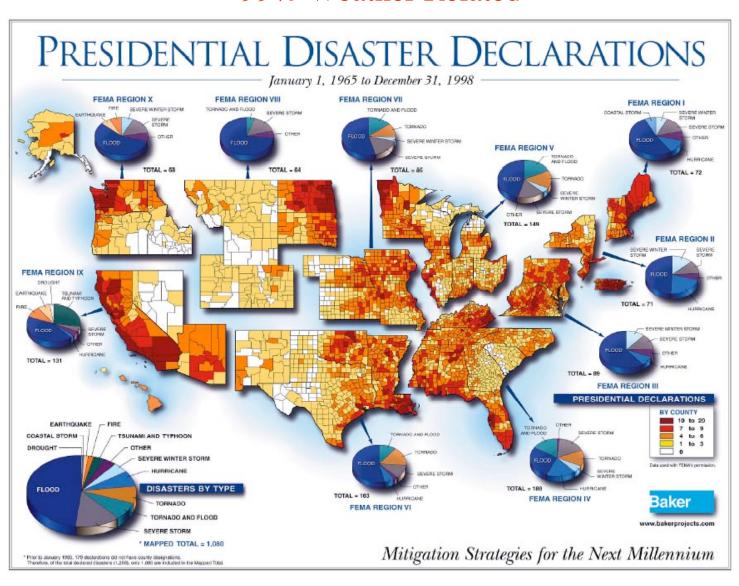






### Disasters Not Just a "Coastal" Issue

~99% Weather Related

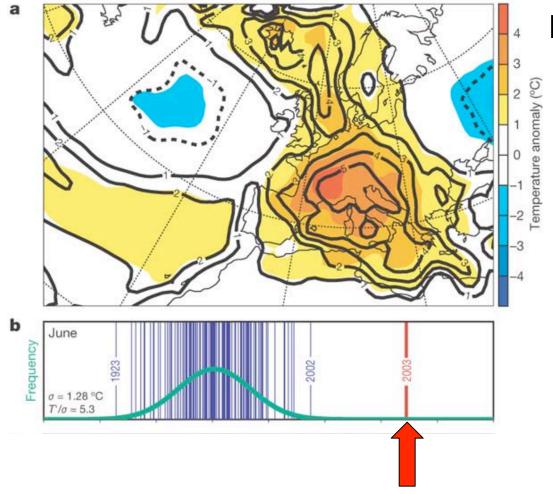


# More Frequent Extremes: For a 1.5 °F temperature increase, the 1-in-300 year heatwave comes every 10 years.



## Fingerprint: the 2003 European Heat Wave

(hottest summer since 1500 AD)



The European heat wave of Summer 2003

Source: Schar 2004 (Nature)

#### Multiple correlated, impacts:

- 22,000-35,000 human fatalities (+unhealthy air masses)
- \$13.6B in crop/livestock losses
- 25,000 fires; 1.2 million acres.
   \$1.7B in wildfires in Portugal alone + respiratory illness
- Nuclear power plant curtailment (insufficient cooling water)
- Electricity prices 20x US average
- Avalanches (melting permafrost)
- Unhealthy air masses (smog, particulate)

# Small-scale, Gradual, Diffuse, and Indirect Events Often Overlooked

Greater
combined
impacts than
CATs in an
average year

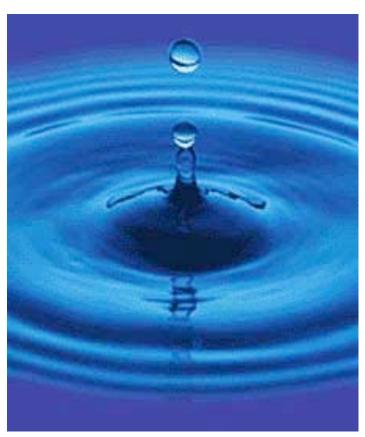
- Blackouts
- Crop damages
- Equipment breakdown
- Eroded air quality
- Eroded water quality
- Hail
- Ice Storms
- Infectious diseases
- Lightning
- Mudslides
- Permafrost melt
- Sea-level rise & coastal erosion
- Sinkholes
- Subsidence
- Thunderstorms
- Tornados
- Vehicle damages/injuries
- Wildfire
- Winterstorms

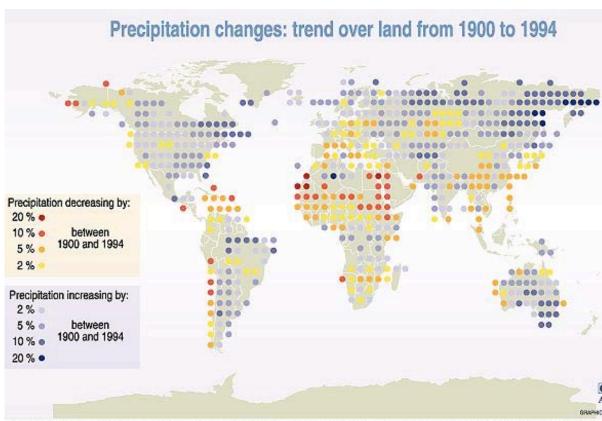












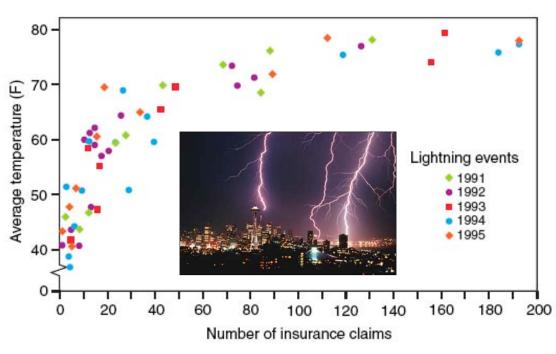
: Climate change 1995, The science of climate change, contribution of working group 1 to the second assessment report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change, UNEP an y, 1996; Hulme et al., 1991 and 1994; Global Historical Climate Network (GHCN), Vose et al., 1995 and Eischeid et al., 1995)

# Mudslide in El Salvador (2001)



## Fingerprint: Lightning

#### Lightning-related damages accelerate with temperature



Source: Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.

#### **Examples of Losses:**

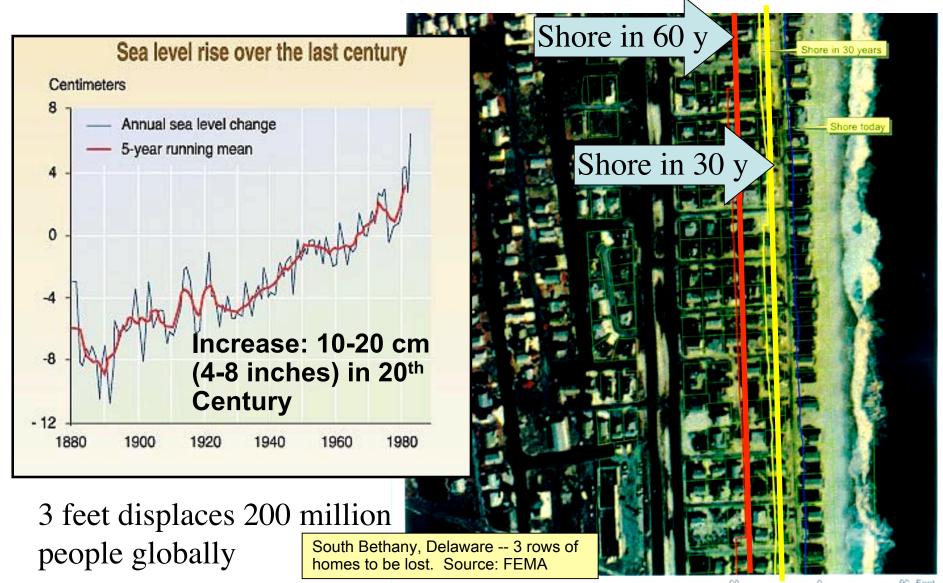
State Farm: \$330M/year in claims

Factory Mutual: 3-4% of claims

- 50% wildfires in western US
- >3000/year: structural, vehicle fires
- 30% of power outages
- 80% of petroleum storage accidents
- 346 incidents, 81 nuclear sites: 1990s
- \$2B/year: airline operating costs
- 100,000/y: desktop computer losses
- Traffic signal outages

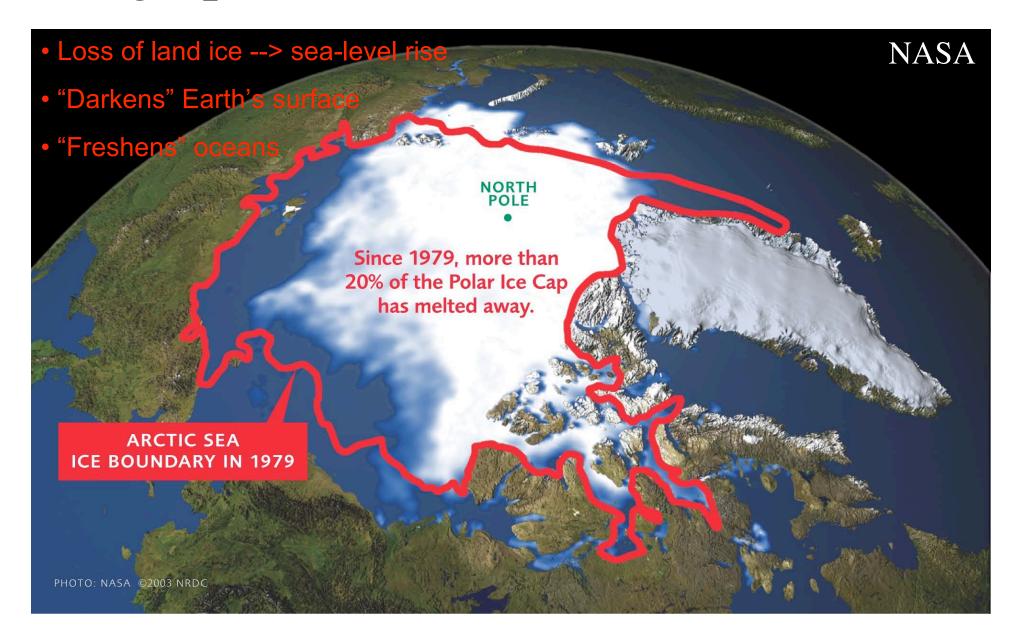
Source: www.lightningsafety.com

Fingerprint: Sea Level Rise



South Bethany, Delaware

## Fingerprint: Loss of Ice & Snow Cover



# Harvard Expedition to North Pole



# Polar Bears are the Canaries in the Mineshaft



- Polar bears drowning in unprecedented numbers
- Reduced birth rates
- Extinction projected this century
- (Inuit hunters also impacted)



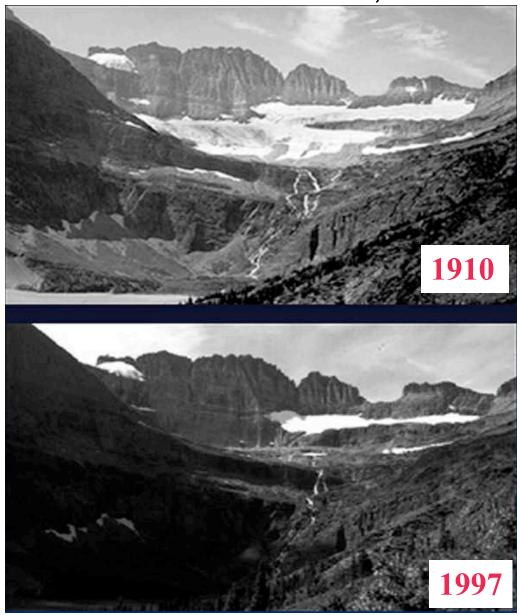


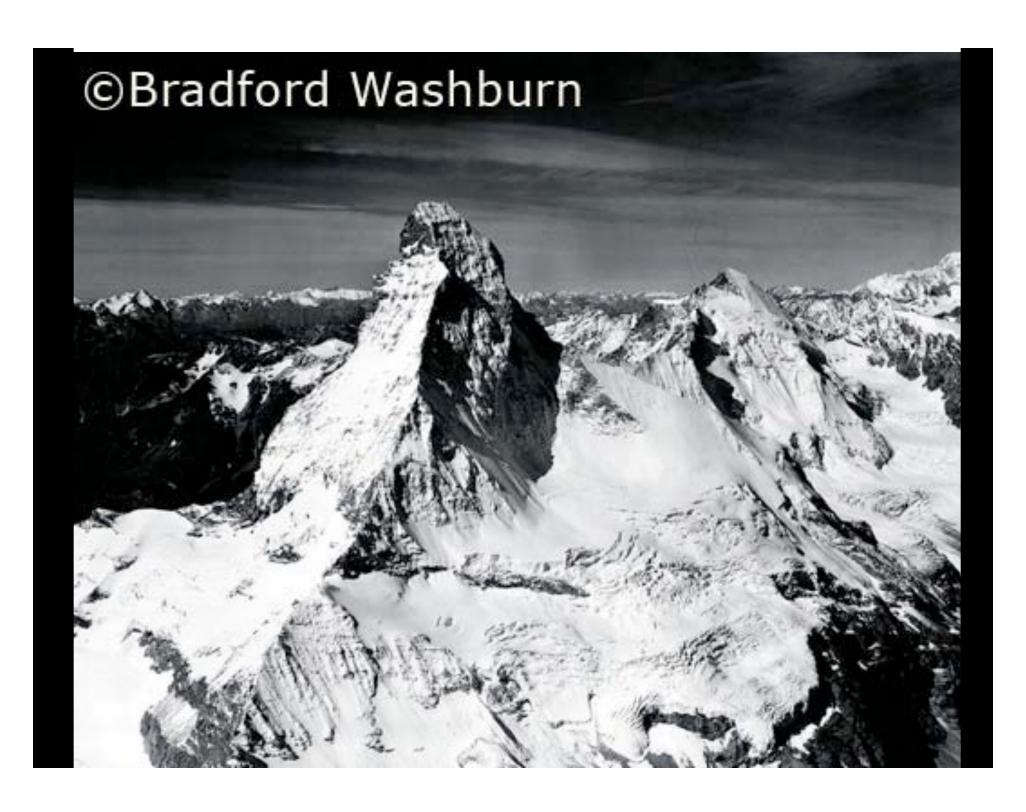
Fingerprint:
Systematic
Worldwide
Glacier Retreat

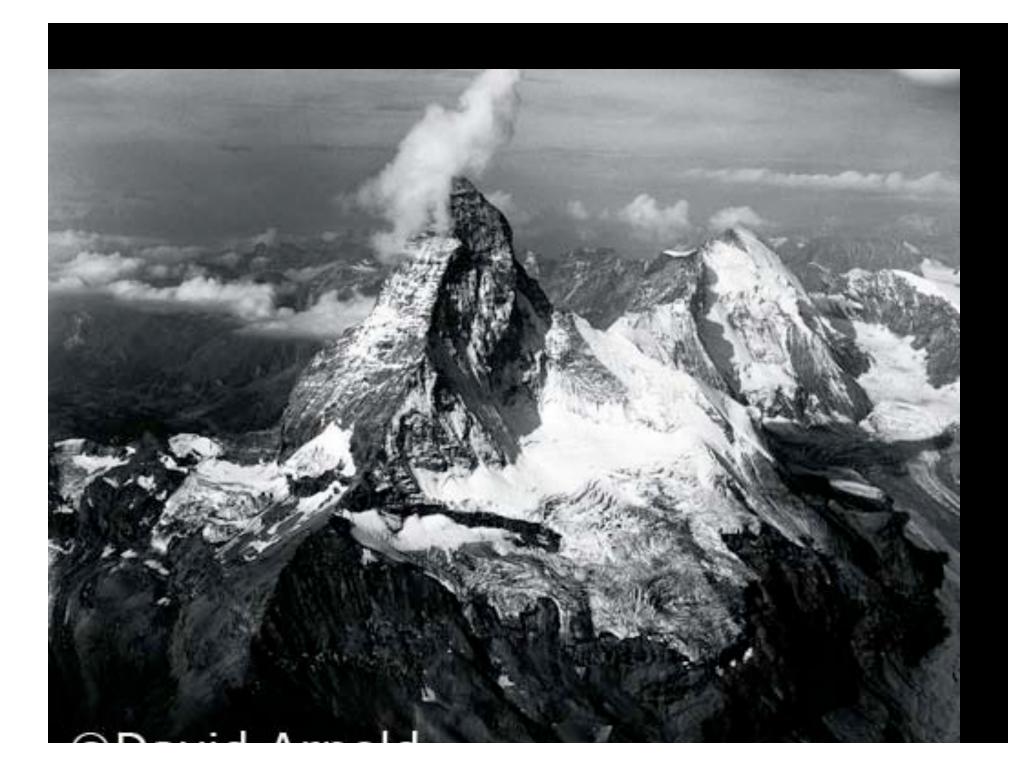
Americas
Europe
Asia
Africa
Australasia

Loss of world's glaciers = 1 1/2 foot sea level rise

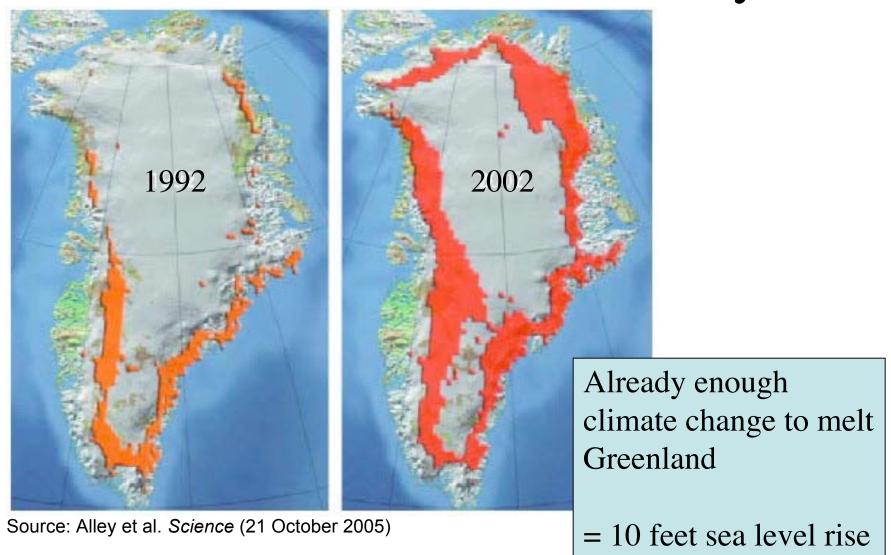
Grinell Glacier
"Glacier" National Park, USA



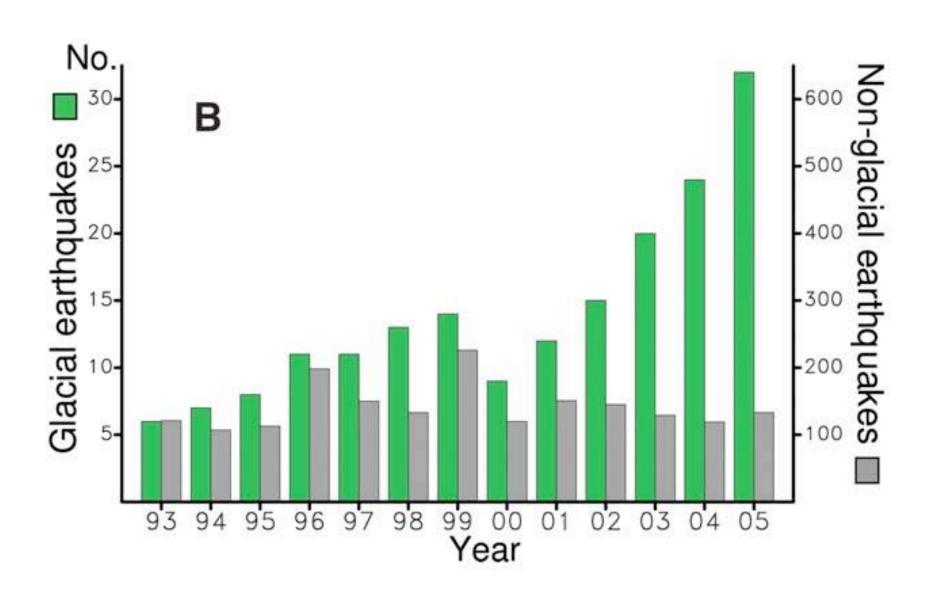




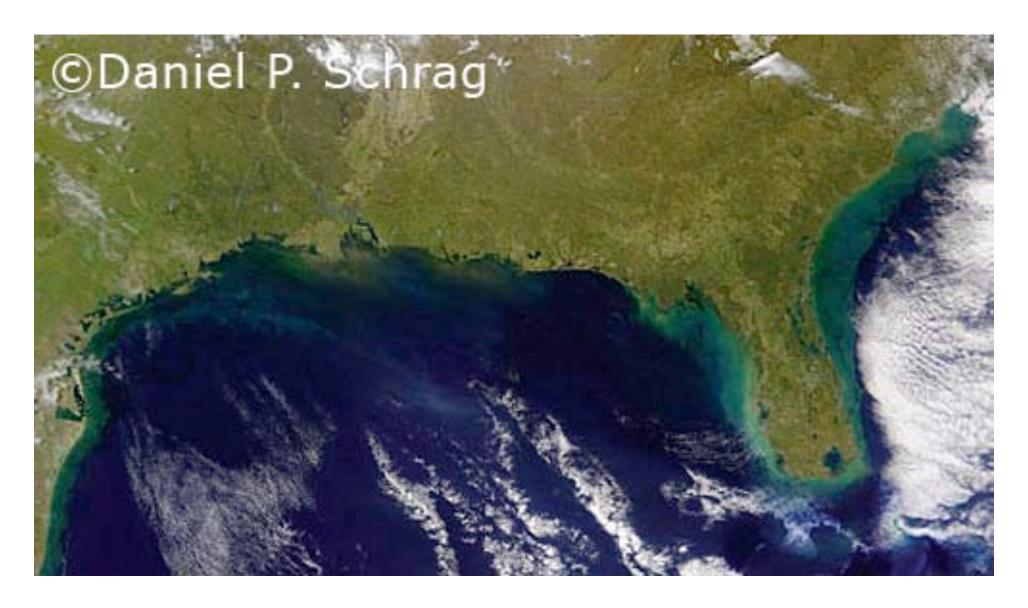
## The Greening of Greenland: 50 cubic miles of ice lost each year



#### Glacial Earthquakes on the Rise





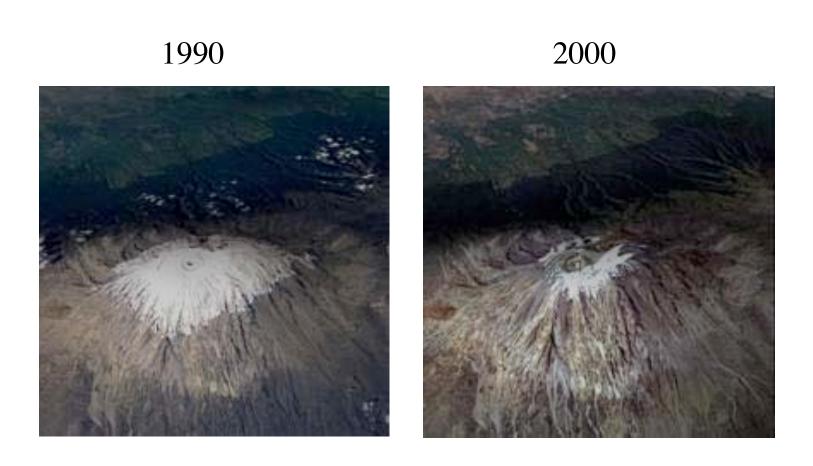


Sea-level Rise for Half of Greenland Melting: ~2100 (Source: Harvard University)





### Mt. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)





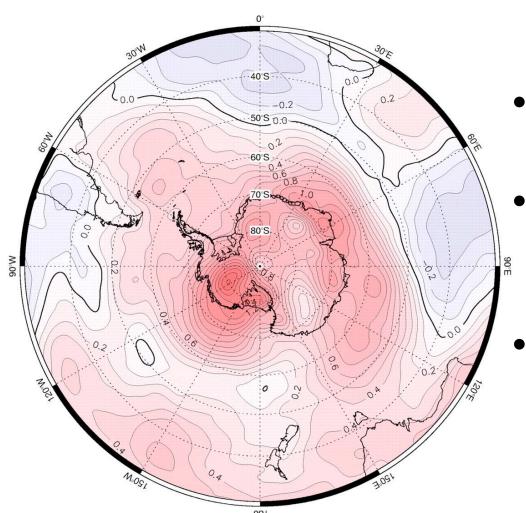
#### Permafrost Disintegration







#### Rapid Antarctic Warming



- First Antarctica-wide warming picture
- 1 degree Warming per Decade over past 30 years
- Warming 3x faster than world average

Source: Trends (degrees C per decade) in the winter season 500-hPa temperatures from 1979 to 2001

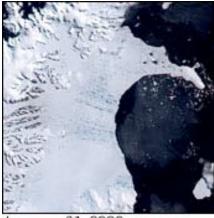
#### Abrupt Climate Change

In the largest single ice sheet disintegration event in recorded history, approximately 3,250 square kilometers of the Larsen B ice sheet shattered in a five-week period in 2002.

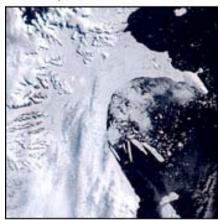
The disintegration released 720 billion tons of ice into the Weddell Sea.

Equal to area of Los Angeles Basin

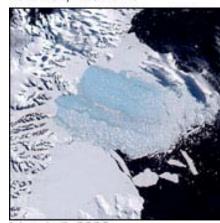
Source: National Snow and Ice Data Center



January 31, 2002



February 23, 2002

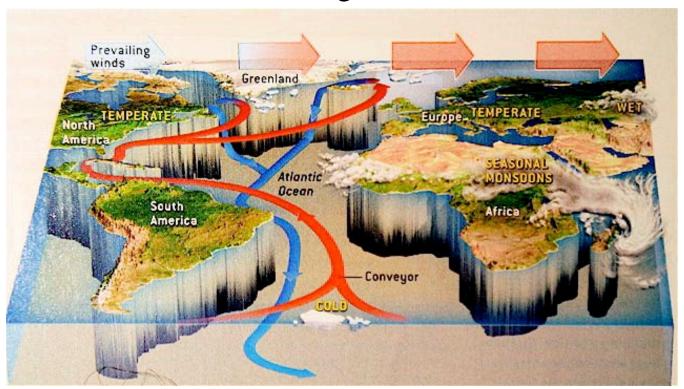


March 7, 2002

#### Abrupt Climate Change

#### The Ocean Conveyor Belt

Labrador and South England are same latitude



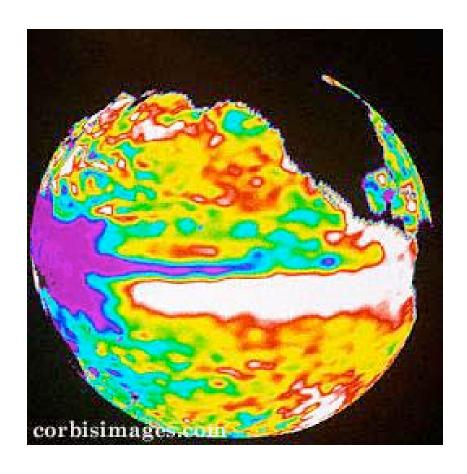
1998-2004 30% reduction in observed flow@ 25°NL

= Heat equivalent of 500,000 power plants (Source: Bryden et al. *Nature*)

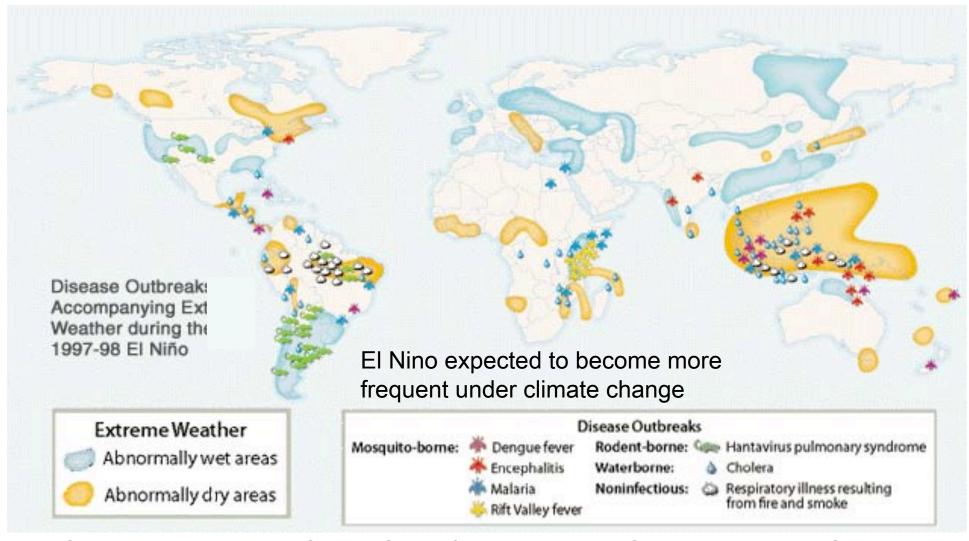
#### Human Health Impacts

#### Human Systems

- Heat stress
- Respiratory disease
  - Pollen
  - Mold
  - Smoke and particulates
  - Urban air pollution
- Infectious diseases
- Food poisoning
- Water quality
- Injury/death from disasters
- Environmental contamination

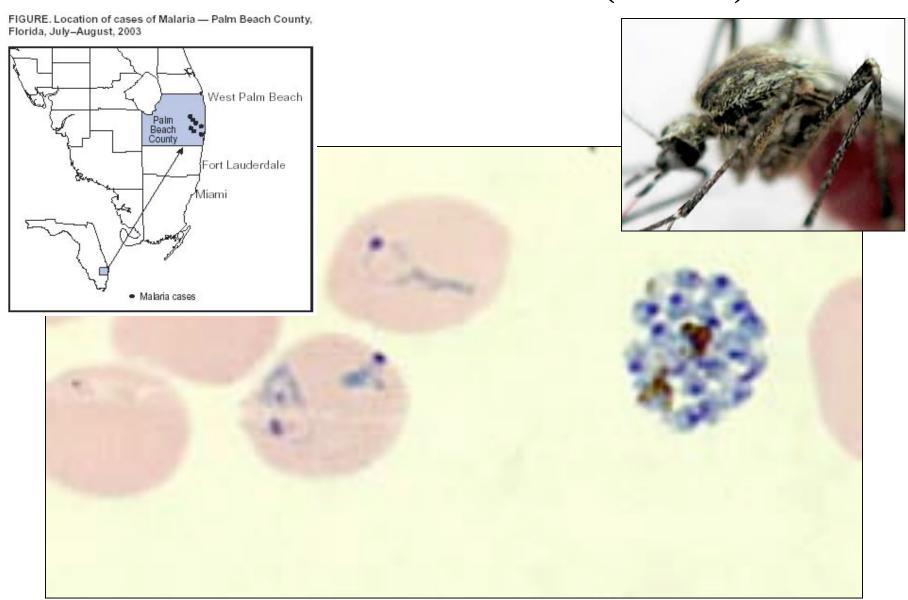


### Correlation of Disease Clusters with the 1997-1998 El Nino Weather Extremes

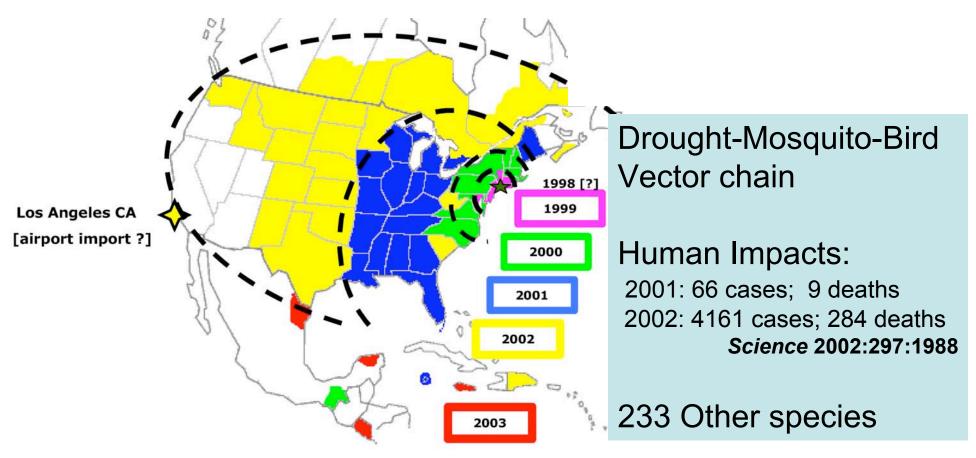


Source: Harvard Medical School, Center for Health and the Global Environment (Science)

#### Malaria in Florida (2003)



## Spread of West Nile Virus in North America: 1999-2002



Sources: U.S. Army Environmental Programs Directorate, from Centers for Disease Control, Health Canada, USGS, and ProMED-mail as of 14 May 2003)

### Health Impacts on Non-Human Systems Are Economically Important



Pine beetle super-infestations: wildfire, lumber products, tourism/recreation, mudslides

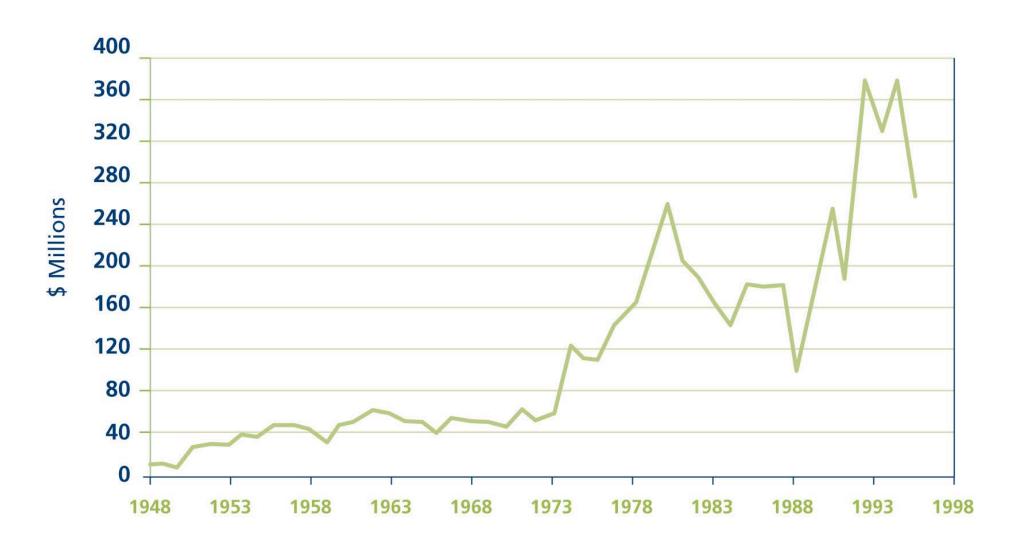
Crop Diseases: e.g. Expanding range of soybean rust: 1971-1998



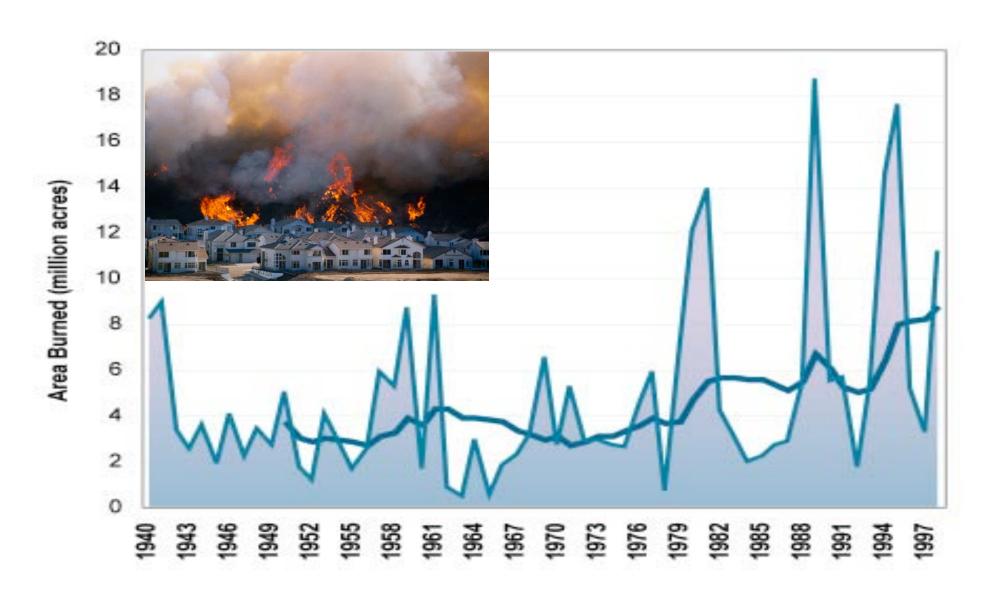


Coral bleaching: loss of pharmaceutical resources; coastal protection; freshwater salinization; fisheries

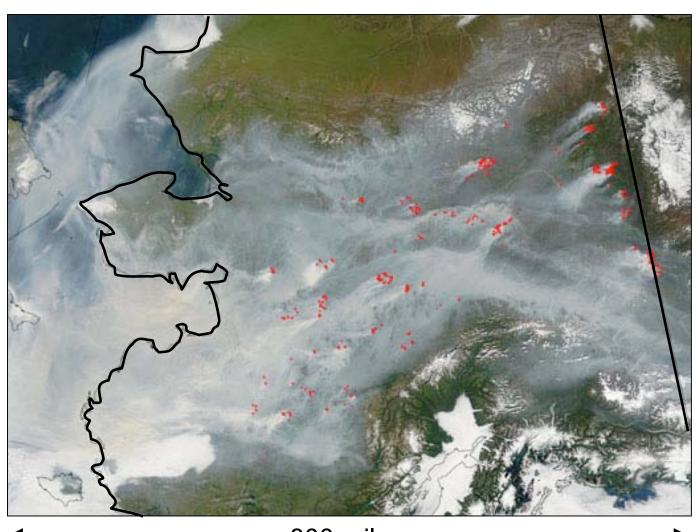
### Crop



## Fingerprints: North America wildfire area burned has doubled since 1970



#### Alaska: Summer 2004

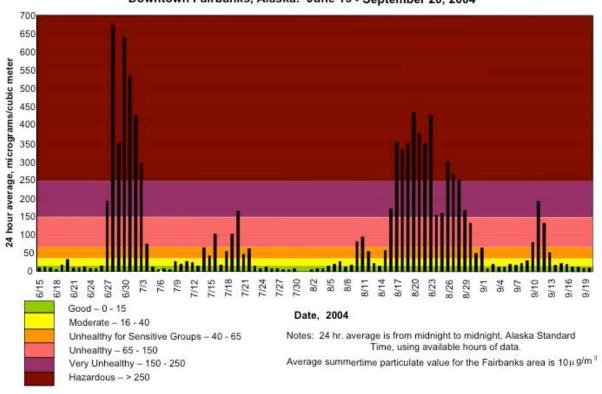


Unhealthful air conditions over most of state

800 miles

## Wildfire & Air-Quality Links: Alaska: Summer 2004

2.5 Micron Airborne Particulate Matter - 24 hour Daily Average Values
Downtown Fairbanks, Alaska: June 15 - September 20, 2004





Fairbanks June 28, 2004



July 6, 2004





- October was dry, hot. 85-100°
- Fierce Santa Ana winds, up to 70 mph
- Humidity below 10-15% in many places

- 14 fires
- Over 750,000 acres
- 24 deaths, 246 injured
- 3600 houses burned
- Cost over \$2 billion
- 15,000 firefighters







### Idyllwild is More Vulnerable to Climate Change Impacts than Most Places

- Water quality/quantity
- Wildfire
- Power outages
- Forest loss/change
- Air pollution
- Loss of tourism
- Sensitive species









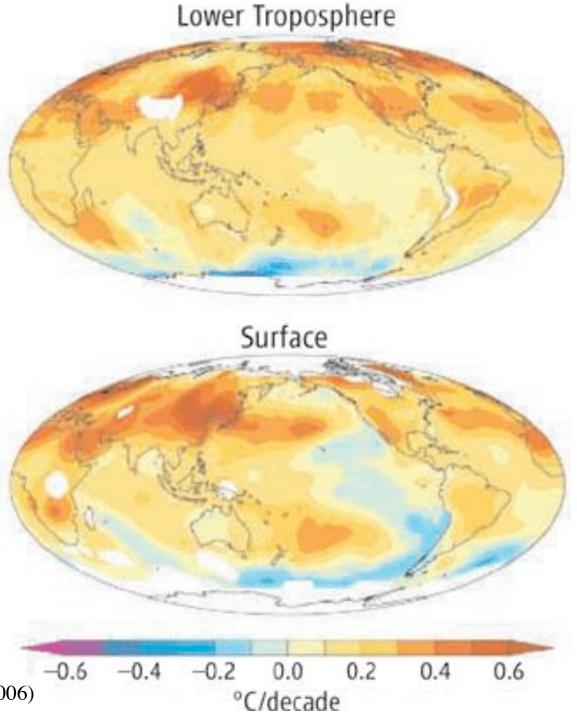
# Climate Skeptics are an Endangered Species





- Variability is a fact of life; but the dice are loaded
- No better
   alternative theory
   has been
   advanced
- Models predict past climate very well
- Risk management is the appropriate response

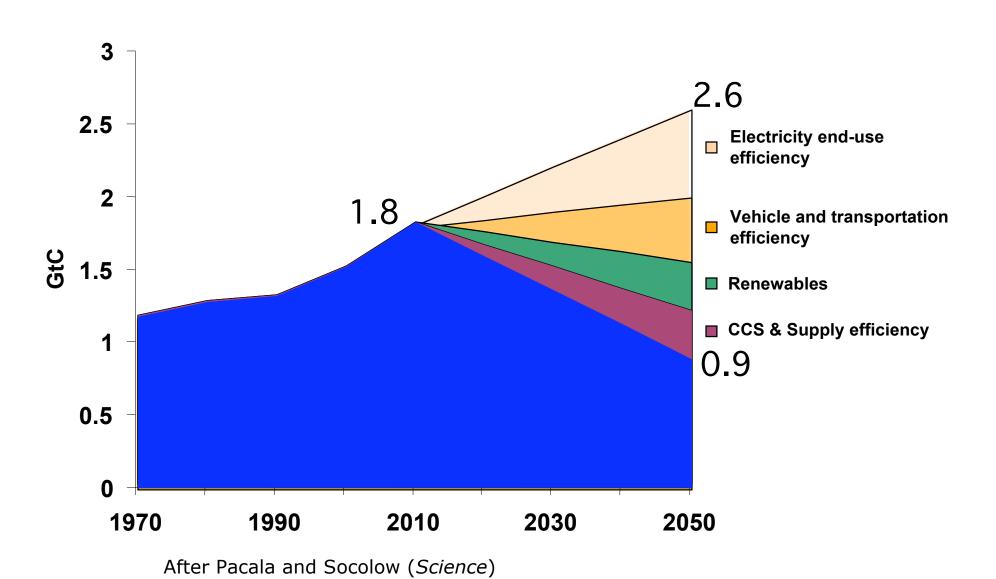
Satellite data controversy resolved (May 2006)



Source: Kerr, Science v312:825 (12 May 2006)



#### Cutting U.S. Emissions in Half



#### Energy Efficiency is Mainstream

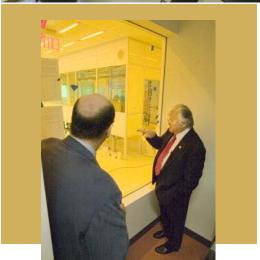
### Increased fuel economy will "save jobs, save lives and save fuel."

Bush Administration: April 27, 2006

#### The Molecular Foundry -- High-tech can be green

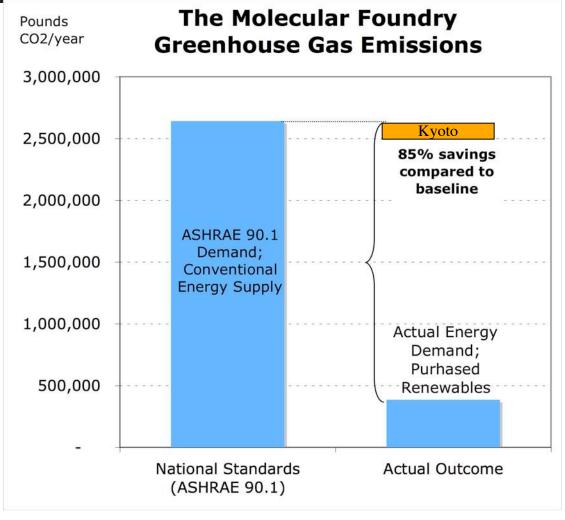








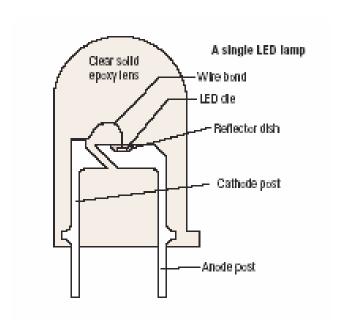




### **Scorecard:**

- □ 37% energy savings
- ☐ 92% of electricity purchased from renewables
- □ 85% greenhouse-gas reduction [Kyoto = 5%]
- □ 35% indoor water savings and 65% outdoor savings
- ☐ Renewably grown bamboo floors
- ☐ Low-emission building materials
- ☐ LEED Silver (pending)

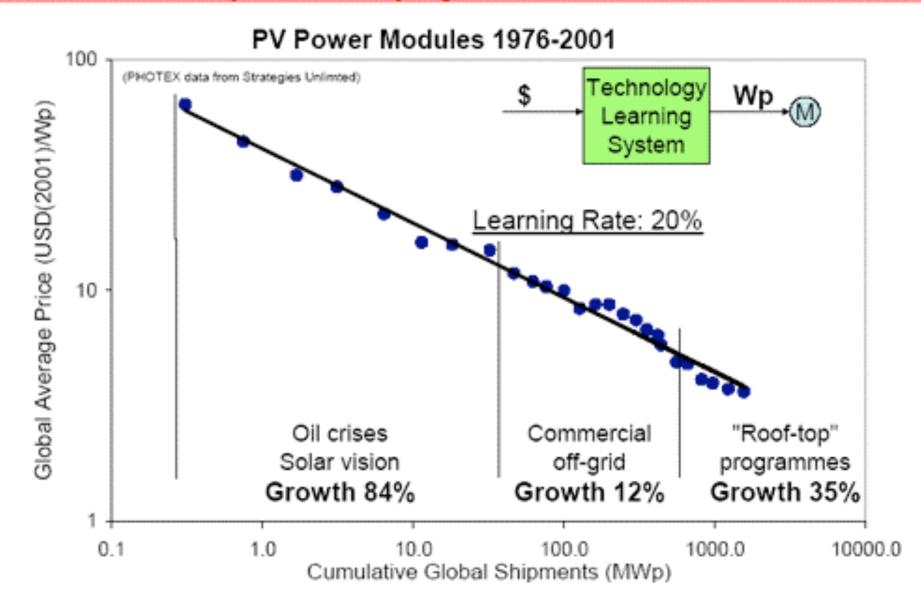
### Light Emitting Diodes







# Stable Technology Learning over three decades and four orders of magnitude in spite of a deployment roller-coaster



India: street vendor



Bhutan: merchant

## Fuel-based Lighting



Ghana: lamp



India: propane lamp



India: sweat shop



Tanzania: night market



China: kerosene porter



China: kitchen

• Kenya: classroom light levels as low as 2% of western standards



• Tanzania:
teachers grading
homework with
light levels 1% of
western standards





million points of light













Kenya: vegetable stand in Kibera slum

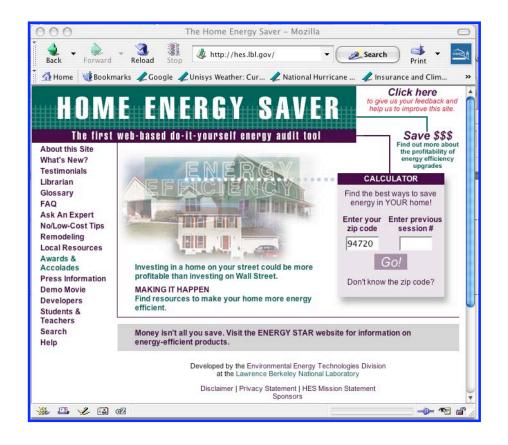


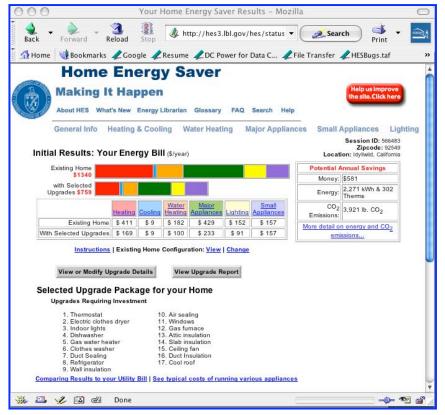


Tanzania: shoe seller - flame [left]; white LED [right]



### http://HomeEnergySaver.lbl.gov







### Thank You



EMills@lbl.gov